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If our friends who favor as with manuscripts fo must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Continuous Lesson of the Alaska Boundary.

The raising of the Alaska boundary question at the St. George's Society linner was welcome. The boundary between the United States and Canada can never be mentioned without impressing upon every intelligent mind the folly, the machronism, the geographical and political absurdity of the existence of any boundary at all.

Canada should be of the United States of America, not of a colonial empire on the other side of the ocean.

Bright Light.

If the clash between President PARE of the National Manufacturers' Association and the Hon. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA had had no other result than this impressive bit of philosophy, which, needless to say, is to be credited to Mr. PARRY, it would have been well joined:

" I declare that the arbitrary adjustment of wages s radically wrong. I declare that if one set of en is granted such an adjustment, equal justice requires that all such be granted a like ad fustment. To give a few classes a dispensation from the operation of the natural law of wages i to pass a tax upon all the rest of the people and smounts merely to a method of robbing Perse to

pay PAUL.

If Mr. HANNA is not encouraging chaos in wage elations, what is he doing?"

From the condition of affairs in which the natural law of wages prevails generally to a system wherein all wages are officially " adjusted " is a long step; yet the starting point and the goal are the same. The only difference between the two states would arise from the check brought to industrial activity through loading it with the chains of arbitrary

To treat all alike is to hurt no one. To give to this or that group of laborers a dispensation from the operations of the natural law of wages is to pass a tax upon all the rest of the people," and robs PETER to pay PAUL.

All this Mr. PARRY sees, and being clothed with serious responsibility among American manufacturers, and himself a man whose innate judgment and sincerity have not been affected by the influences that make demagogues, he speaks his mind

Fatal to the sophistries of politicians of the Hanna-Roosevelt school are the counsels of a true citizen of the United States of America.

The Irish Nationalists and the Land

If one desires to see how an Irish Parliament would have behaved had the second Home Rule bill become a law, he will do well to note the proceedings of the convention held at Dublin on April 16 y the United Irish League. He will find therein no indication of the incapacity for self-government which has been imputed to the Irish people. Speech was free, and the widest divergence of opinion found expression. Nothing, however, could have been more reasonable or more far-sighted than the ultimate conclusion reached. It used to be taken for granted in England that Catholic Irishmen, if they ever got a Legislature of their own, would convert it into a Donnybrook fair; that no member would accept anything unless he could get all he wanted, and that, in the furious contention about details, the importance of establishing a general principle would be lost sight of. A review of what actually occurred will show that Irishmen are as qualified for Home Rule as are Englishmen, and that they were quite right in announcing that, while for the present they will content themselves with the means of buying out the landlords, they will hereafter insist upon the privilege of self-government.

Those who have foretold that the Land Purchase bill would have to be abandoned by the Balfour Government owing to the repudiation of it by the Nationalist party have based their prediction upon the assumption that the Irishman is an impracticable person. They took for granted that the measure would be rejected by the Dublin convention, because it unquestionably is open to objection in some particulars. The bill, as it stands, is more favorable to the landlord than to the tenant. It had to be, if the voluntary assent of a landlord to the sale of his estate was sought, and the consent had to be voluntary, because a compulsory Land Purchase bill could never have been carried through the House of Lords. Mr. WYNDHAM, therefore, who framed the measure, was quite right in offering the landlord a price too tempting to be refused. There is no doubt, nevertheless, that the purchase money, the major part of which must be paid in installments by the tenant, considerably exceeds the amount which not only the Nationalist leaders, but Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, have thought that the tenant ought to pay, in view of the two successive reductions in rent made by the Land Courts, reductions which would be carried further eight years hence. Inasmuch, however, as the landlords will not willingly accept a penny less, the practical question is: How is the gap between their estimates of values and those of their tenants to be bridged? Obviously, by an increase of the bonus of exty million dollars, which, under the Wyndham bill, is to be furnished by the Imperial Exchequer. It may be plausibly contended that Ireland is entitled to a larger bonus than that offered, for, according to the almost unanimous report of a royal commission, she has been grievously overtaxed during a long term

This is not the only reasonable ground | will follow the active operation of the

landlord may decide to sell his land or not, at his option. But, if he does make up his mind to sell, his tenants must buy, or forfeit the right of applying to the Land Courts eight years hence for a third revision of their rents. The tenant, in other words, is subjected to a certain amount of pressure or coercion from which the landlord is exempt. The Dublin convention was justified in requesting the Nationalist members to secure an amendment to the bill in this particular, if possible. It was also pointed out that Mr. WYNDHAM'S measure has only existing tenants in view. and that nothing is said about evicted tenants. That something ought to be mitted, and the Nationalist members of It is also true enough, as Mr. MICHAEI

done for the latter was generally ad-Parliament were invited to take note of the convention's wishes in this direction. DAVITT pointed out, that the agrarian problem in Ireland will not be solved definitely by the transformation of the present tenants into proprietors. The landless agricultural laborers will still remain to be considered. They had strenuous advocates in the convention, but, nevertheless, after a long debate, it was acknowledged that the Irish people ought to content themselves with taking one long step at a time. This was practical statesmanship, the very thing of

The fat would have been in the fire however, had Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT seoured approval of his suggestion that the convention should adjourn until the bill should have passed the committee stage in the House of Commons, when it could be determined whether the amendments were satisfactory. Fortunately for Ireland's chance of getting a large installment of justice, even if she cannot gain all that she deserves, Mr. DAVITT's motion was withdrawn in deference to objections offered by Mr. REDMOND and Mr. O'BRIEN. The convention finally decided that, while they would earnestly commend certain amendments to the Nationalist members, the latter should be at liberty to do the best they could.

which Irishmen have been held inca-

In view of the wise position taken by the Dublin convention, we may probably take for granted that the Land Purchase bill, more or less amended, will become a law.

All Was Lawful on Hell Roaring Creek. Through Major PITCHER's journal of travel and events in the Yellowstone Park the public has been informed officially that President ROOSEVELT respected the law which so many persons believed he would violate. Major PITCHER'S entry for April 10, evidently continued and amplified as lately as April 22, was this:

" Before starting out the President announced that he would under no circumstances fire a shot in the Park, even if tempted to do so by a mountain lion, lest he should give ground for criticism. The President strictly adhered to his determination not to fire a shot at a living animal in the Park, and the only time he discharged a firearm was when he and Major Pitches indulged in target practice. . . . Had luncheon on Hell Roaring Creek, consisting of bardtack and aardines."

THE SUN was alone, or almost alone, among the newspapers of the United States in denying, before the event, that Mr. ROOSEVELT had entered the Park with the intention to break the law. We observe with satisfaction that the date of the President's solemn announcement of his renunciation of gunpowder was identical with the date of our own condent prediction that he would resist temptation. He swore off on mountain lions on April 10. On April 10 we vent-

ured to say: "The Act of May 7, 1894, 'To protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said Park, and for other purposes. applies fust as much to the President as to any other citizen. It is one of the laws which he has sworn to execute faithfully. He is not going to riolate it in his own person for the sake of a few nathered or furred trophes of the hunt. On this casion, for ride, read camera."

It is a beautiful lesson we learn from Major PITCHER'S diary. Isolated in the Park, probably protected from detection in wrongdoing by miles of remoteness and hundreds of pickets covering every possible route of approach, assured of the discretion of his few carefully seected companions, the President of the United States nevertheless obeyed the law of the land as faithfully as if he had been near the high roads of publicity. He expended on hardtack the destructive energy which his soul yearned to let cose upon the living creatures around him. He sat quietly on the banks of Hell Roaring Creek eating sardines while the mountain lions prowled immune around him.

There is only one unpleasant line in the picture which Major PITCHER draws. He reports that the President refrained from breaking the law merely because he feared to " give ground for criticism. Major PITCHER misunderstood.

Jam and Jelly, Beyond the more obvious reasons for England's vital interest in the price of sugar is another which merits attention in this country also. A large percentage of England's sugar supply is used in various manufacturing processes, nota-bly that of Jams, Jellies and preserves. The products of this industry alone are estimated as of a value of some \$50,000,000

The major portion of this great trade stands or falls with the prime cost of the sugar used in making these jams. An increase of one cent a pound in the cost of sugar would be seriously detrimental. while a greater increase might prove disastrous. Incidental to this special trade stands the manufacture of the glass and tin receptacles in which the jams and preserves are packed, the wooden packing cases, and the important items of handling and transportation. A blow to the settlement will be all the more worthy the main industry would have far-reaching results.

The sugar crisis, which is also impending in France, is already a matter of serious concern to England in this very department of production. A notable proportion of England's supply of fruit, used in the jam and jelly industry, comes from France, and the best sugar growers of that country face a hard problem of their own under the conditions which her local taxes on beet sugar and its production might well enable France to make use of her fruit products in combination with her own sugar products on basis heavily injurious to the English

Germany also appears as a potential factor of active energy in England's problem. Heretofore Germany has supplied a large part of England's sugar. Even under the new condition of abol-ished bounties and revised tariff, it still remains possible for the Kartel to manipulate and virtually to control the German product. Two courses seem broadly open to the German interests. They may still continue to use England as an overflow market at cheap prices, recouping themselves from the profits made upon the domestic consumption under the protective tariff, or they may turn, as France is turning, to a consideration of an active rivalry with England for the jam and jelly market.

Thus a three-cornered fight for the jam and jelly trade of the world is not an impossible outcome of the Brussels conference. In such a contest England. as a non-producing buyer of sugar, would be not a little handicapped by her competitors.

America also has a contingent interest in such a trade contest. Were the time to come when Cuban and Philippine sugars, as well as those of Hawaii and Porto Rico, entered American ports free of duty, Cuba's 96-degree centrifugals would find sale to jam and jelly factories at a price of little if anything over two cents a pound, and the United States might then enter as the determining and controlling factor in that sweet industry. With cheap sugar as the stimuating influence, an impetus might well be given to growing in our own land that would reach from the vast orange groves of Florida and California to the current bushes and strawberry beds in grandmother's backyard in New England.

The Mad Mullah and Hell-Roaring BILL and all the other halcyon and vociferous supernumeraries march across the stage in vain. They cannot distract the mind of the friend and preserver of the English language from his sacred duty and pleasure. As little wanton boys are sometimes set to ring a bell to keep the birds from the cherry tree, so these august janitors of the tongue that | \$18,000,000. SHAKESPEARE spoke discharge their culverins and basilisks at any wretched, rash, intruding fool of a word or construction that likes them not. What good man does not venerate their industry and their zeal? Knowing that they are watching on the tower, the rest of us can pull our red-cotton nightcaps over our noddles and lie down to pleasant dreams. We are no heroic language savers, no indomitable Puritans of the parts of speech. Let us be glad that there are sterner and more self-sacrificing spirits.

One such spirit speaks these lines: " TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Glancin asually through a volume of MACAULAY'S essays noticed that he shows a peculiar fondness for the word 'but,' with which he very frequently begins a sentence and not infrequently a paragraph. In his essay on MacHiavalli this use of the word recurs so often that I called the attention of a friend to it, and the opinion was expressed that it was not good style. A discussion arose as to the merit of its use in beginning a sentence or paragraph, and it was decided to call your attention to the matter and request that THE SUN discuss 'but' in the con-

Somewhere on the shores of Acheron or in the Limbo of Grammarians a wretched, ragged old pedant, still mumbling his declensions and suffering from conjunctivitis, regrets the hour when he emitted from his muddled convolutions the dogma that " a sentence must not begin with a conjunction." The poor old fellow knows better now and admits that he had no call to make the law or try to stop the tides of speech with his doddering fingers. Man was not made for conjunctions, but conjunctions were made for man. If the old boy had read his Bible more and his Grammar less, he would not now be saddened by the recollection of passages like these:

" But I will come to you shortly if the Lord

" But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."

" But the end of all things is at hand; be ye thereore sober, and watch unto prayer." " But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake,

happy are ye." But sanctify the Lord Gop in your hearts."

But the Word of the Lord endureth forever." But us no buts! MACAULAY had precedent enough. The notion that it is not good style " to stick your conjunction at the front of your sentence is of moonshine all compact. Still, we have no wish or right to command other men's conjunctions. Let everybody put his conjunctions where he thinks they will do the most good; and be blessed to

Standing on Their Rights. It is well to note that the mill operatives on strike in Lowell pay no attention to the State Board of Arbitration's report that, under the financial droumsts the demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages is not justified; and they refuse to work again on the old terms.

The operatives know their business. and the privilege of working or not working, independent of the opinion of other men, official or unofficial, is theirs beyond dispute. The same would have been true in respect to the mill owners, in case the State investigators had made a calculation in favor of the demand for more wages, instead of against it.

If the Lowell employers and em ployees are left to settle their own affairs. of the name.

The Private Secretary.

The seraphic countenance of the Hon. JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS, private secretary to the Mayor, is still radiant with triumphant thought. As a faithful servant of the Hon. SETH LOW, Mr. REY-NOLDS lies awake nights thinking how he may best serve the interests of that tactful statesman and recommend his administration to the business public. of objection to the Land Purchase bill. A Brussels conference. A readjustment of Having dug up a musty ordinance of

1860 in regard to dealers in second-hand articles, the private secretary is now showing these miserable men the error of their ways and holding their noses to

the grindstone.

The booksellers are the subjects of his peculiar animosity. He holds them to the narrowest letter of the law. He warns them that they have no right to do business after sundown, or in any other place than that which they describe in their application. Thus a bookseller who dares to try to sell a Book of Hours to a bibliophile in the latter's

house is a law breaker. It seems a little curious to those who have not swigged the sincere milk of reform to find the municipal administration so hot against books and so tolerant of rum; but we must remember that wisdom and tact are the special gifts of Mr. Low and of the seraphic secretary, who came from his mission of university setlement to chasten, purify and elevate politics. Without the seraphic REYNOLDS, the Mayor would be lonely in his great task of endearing himself to the city. Without the Mayor, the secretary would not be able to use his brilliant powers and consummate political dexterity for the benefit of his chief and the tribulation of the wicked, especially the booksellers.

Testimony of the Two Experts.

The hearings in the great Amory-Vreeland libel suit, which has been on trial before Magistrate BARLOW in one police court or another for the best part of a month, were practically concluded vesterday.

The Amory-Braker-Philbin confederacy asserted that they had evidence of robbery in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company amounting to tens of millions of dollars, and that they could prove it by the testimony of two expert eccountants, namely, JOHN C. HERTLE of this city and MAX TEICHMANN of Baltimore. Scarcely was this announcement made when TEICHMANN put himself on public record to the effect that no such thing could be proven by any report as to the condition of the Metropolitan company which he had made. On Thursday, HERTLE, the other expert of the Amory-Philbin combination, said that had he known all of the facts, he would have found that the company had surplus of \$5,000,000 instead of the alleged deficit of something more than

When the knaves and fools joined together for this extraordinary stock job have been separated and named the situation will be even more interesting than it is.

This afternoon the first of a series of highly interesting contests between represtatives of the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races will be played on the cable between the Manhattan and Havana chess clubs. True, it is only a small beginning. One game is to be played by consulting parties. Still, it is a beginning and will doubtless lead to trials of strength, such as those engaged in annually between Great Britain and America. The Manhattan Chess Club and the Club de Ajedrez of Havana are to be congratulated upon their friendly clash over the board.

During the recent campaign in Pennsylvania and subsequently various attacks were made upon Governor PENNYPACKER, but none so harsh and hostile as the suggestion that he may approve the Salus Libel law, which, thanks to the Pennsylvania Legislature, is now before him.

would not leave Manchuria seems to have come sooner than was expected.

The solid interests of the manufacturers of automobiles are about to make themselves felt at Albany, and rightfully, in connection with the Bailey bill, so unquestionably hostile to them. We have additional evidence that the light-hearted and often careless owner of the automobile is not the only man affected by this legislation. In nobile manufacture there are invested thousands of dollars, which in time should become millions; and back of this money is an endless chain of artisans.

The Bailey bill, passed in passion, is a good bill for a veto.

The automobilists in this city seem to have been running amuck lately, the breaking of Dr. WILLARD PARKER's leg being the worst accident reported. The efficiency of the bicycle police in making arrests is to be

It is satisfactory to report that the greatest bureau of monopoly the world has ever known, the United States Patent Office, is flourishing beyond precedent. The year 1902, says the Washington Evening Star, was the largest for receipts in its history, and 1903 is expected to be bigger. Confide the impartial administration of the laws, the national genius in invention was never more active, and, consequently, never more

CAPTURED FILIPINO LETTERS.

Insurgents Encouraged by Attitude of Democrate and by Gen. Milee's Visit. WASHINGTON, April 24.-A Manila newspaper, received at the War Department o-day, contains an account of the trial of José Javier in Manila on a charge of treason

José Javier in Manila on a charge of treason and sedition. It was asserted that Javier received communications for insurgent leaders, and number of letters recently captured by Capt. Estitly of the Philippine constabulary were put in evidence.

One of these letters, addressed to "M. Alejandro Santiago, Supreme Chief of the K. E. K." (Katipunan Society), said that Buencanimo was sent to the United States to give testimony before Congress to support Gov. Taft's statements regarding the situation in the Philippines, as the Democrats were defending the Filipinos. The letter then told of Gen. Miles's visit, and said that he was sent by the Democratic party to ascertain if the Filipino people were capable of self-government. Gen. Miles, it said, was there ostensibly to inspect the American troops, but Sanitago was assured that he was a lover of the Filipinos and had learned their true situation from insurgent leaders.

Development of Modern Hobrew Poetry.

From the Maccabean.

Modern Hebrew poetry, mainly lyrical, begun by a class of dilettanti, has developed into a genuine and national and at the same time more universal phase of poetry. With the progress of Zloaism, it has been rapidly gaining in strength and genius, so that in the very near future it will occur a recent that in the very near future it will occupy a pr nent place in the literature of the world.

The Century for May is an attractive number, with readable articles and pleasing illustrations. Among the many contributors may be named Arthur Schneider, who offers reminiscences of the Suitan of Morocce, with his own illustrations, some of them reproduced in color: Ray Stannard Baker, who writes of "The Conquest of the Forest," Mrs. Fields with an article on Th. Bentson (Mas. Mrs. Fields, with an article on Th. Bentzon (Madame Blanc), one of a series on "Notable Women;" and Henry Loomis Nelson, who writes of "The Hampared President." There are consisted and short stories, a good selection of verse, and many THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR

The thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society is now open at the American Art Galleries. This was formerly an important event of the season, but the ripple it now makes has small mo-mentum. The decline of public interest is due to many causes, and the society is at last waking up to the fact that with the enormous increase in the demands upon public attention it can only claim notice or the quality of what it offers. To this end it has, not vigorously, to be sure, but with some degree of courage, notably reduced the number of the exhibits. As a pure business proposition, it is wise not to weary the visitor and possible buyer with experiments which are chiefly interesting to the artist who made them; as a stimulu to the production of good pictures there can be no possible doubt that quality is better than quantity. Water color has always been the refuge of the amateur and the dilettante, and the pressure is undoubtedly great on the managers of the society to take under its protecting wing not only the productions of this class, but also the least serious work of many an accomplished painter. It would obviously be unfair to criticise a water-color exhibition from a heroic standpoint. The material does not suggest efforts of that stamp. It is particularly attractive as a medium when it is employed with an alert and vigorous hand, when it declares pre-cision of touch, broad and accurate observation and shows as short a road as possible to the suggestion of the large facts of nature. Of the perennial wrangle between the two camps, the purists and the body colorists, we have nothing to do. Much

may be fairly said on each side, and what one method loses the other gains. The focus of one wall in the large gallery is the picture by F. S. Church, which he "Snow Butterflies," and the corresponding position on the opposite wall is occupied by the painting of "Sky Scrapers, Broad Street," by Colin Campbell Cooper, to which was awarded the Evans prize. Church's allegory is a little disturbing, perhaps because one is not easily accustome

to a Canadian cupid, although the other actors on the stage, the auburn-haired girl in semi-classical drapery, the sur-prised and delighted rabbit and the mated birds do not shock with their novelty. It is more conscious than the artist wished it to be, and the items of realism are more prominent than is consistent with the subect. The girl's head sadly needs revision. Mr. Cooper's cleverness in suggesting fig-ures and his command of fictitious realism are just what Mr. Church lacks; and, while the latter makes us almost regret the discomforts of the spirit of the snowstorm, the former fails to convince us of the solidity of his architecture, the truth of the oppositions, or of the aerial perof mauve is much too strong to be agreeable. Charles Mente's 'Melting Snow in March' is a very satisfactory landscape. Direct, straightforward and consistent, it gives the true note of the season. The maze of twigs and branches in the long rank of trees which stretches across the picture is very well rendered, and there is good deal of firm and accurate drawing the anatomy. In the corner near by this picture hangs Carleton T. Chapman's The Wasp and Frolic," which might better be called 'The Battle of the Perspectives,' for the two ships in close conflict are seen from the height of a masthead and the horison still remains normal. Lapse of attention in another direction is unfortunately recorded in an otherwise good little picture,
"The Poet's Corner," by Arthur T. Keller.
The head and hands of the eighteenth-century poet are drawn with style and amazing accuracy, but below the waist there is chaos. Hung rather high in a corner is a landscape by Hiroshi Yoshida, which, with its merits of an Occidental sort, makes us regret that he has not found Fuji in her aspect still wor shipful. As a bit of crisp, nervous and accurate work and an example of consistent use of the pure medium, Childe Hassam's study of he Thames Embankment, which, fortunately for Mr. Cooper, does not hang too near his "Sky Scrapers," may well be con mended, and we can but wish he would now take a lesson from himself. Much in the same spirit is a small sketch by James Henry Moser of a corner in the upper part of New York city, with the advance guard of a rank of houses crowding upon the rough ground; and less spirited but yet well studied and direct in its way, the little landscape by Miss Julia Brewster. Far too esoteric is Sidney K. Hartman's "The Worshippers," and, though it does not natter much, it would be interesting to know what the artist intended to suggest. A good example of the reserved use of body color is "A New England Landscape," by A. T. Bricher, which is composed with skill. and, though a trifle conventional, has a good deal of charm. Walter L. Palmer's After the Snow," the best of the six landscapes he contributes and, indeed, one of the best in the exhibition, is full of good qualities. The delicacy of its oppositions and the refinement of its tones would seem scarcely possible with such free use of Chinese white, but Mr. Palmer, with his unusual skill, backed up by serious study and sound observation, shows us the possibilities of this material and converts

met in the small gallery at the head of the stairs. Here are grouped seventeen landscapes by the late Henry Farrar, which with mistaken sentiment, the committee have hung in juxtaposition. The loyal intended to do him honor. It is a fetici in the profession that a man's work is best seen by itself; that it is the only way in which his real status may be determined. Given plenty of space, with a sufficient variety of subject and of effect, this theory of hanging may cometimes work out well. But in the case of Mr. Farrar, who was an artist of distinguished ability, the grouping has done him a great, though unintentional, injustice. There are so many pictures of practically the same composition and the same effect that a general impression of conventionality is produced. This is undoubtedly accentuated by the apparent endeavor to hang the pictures after some theory of harmony of tone-another fetich, which a few disasters like the one in question may some time overthrow once for all. It is well to notice in the same room a bright little sketch of sand dunes by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls. unfortunately framed without regard to the level of the sea horizon, and. close at hand, an ambitious study of a semi-tropical garden with a female figure in Syrian costume by Corwin Knapp Linson, inspired, appar-ently, by Tissot's series of Biblical subjects, for it bears the title "Mary of Nazareth." In the adjoining small room Thomas Allen shows how nearly he can paint like oil in water colors, but the Dartmoor landscape is wide and breezy, suffering a little in largeness of design by too much foreground. In this room also hangs a figure picture painted with strange and wearisome affect William Fair Kline, who calls it *Days of Romance." The artist is remembered as a promising beginner. Why has he chosen worship false gods? Another pi which complet the place of henor in the long

The first real shock of the exhibition is

to his method.

gallery, may be dismissed almost as briefly. It is by Albert Herter and is called "The Spirit of the Renaissance." It has a dejusive aspect, but it will not bear examination. Sincerity was one of the chief attributes of the artistic spirit of the Renaissance. Would Mr. Herter argue that he shows us the best he can do in drawing the profile or in suggesting the anatomy of the body, or would he, perhaps, confess that he has been dis-

tracted by considerations of texture and of novelty of design? There is a goodly list of figure pictures in the exhibition besides those already mentioned, notably a life-sized head by a girl, A. M. Turner; an Indian arrowinaker. by E. Irving Corse; a scrappy scene in a busy harbor, by Edward H. Potthart; the usual J. G. Brown; excellent little domestic subjects by B. West Clinedinst and B. J. Rosenmeyer, respectively; two echoes from the Paris Salon by F. Luis Mora; a half dozen souvenirs by Percy Moran, two or three ill-digested memories by Walter Satteriee, and an earnest, though not altogether satisfactory, harvest scene by Charles Mente.

In addition to the architectural pieces, In addition to the architecture, suggest most of which, unfortunately, suggest astigmatism, the marines are largely pr nent, several honestly studied by J. C. Nicoll; others, knowing and skilful, by F. K. M. Rehr, and a standard work by William T. Richards. These, with a sprinkling of wood interiors by R. M. Shurtleff, a variety of subjects by George H. Smillie, and three by F. Hopkinson Smith, who chiefly calls ttention to his unusual skill in suggesting figures in landscape, assist in raising the general level of the exhibition.

THE JEWISH PROBLEM. It is Settling Itself, in the Opinion of an

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN ble in the existence of the so-called Ghetto. and your to-day's article on "The Transformation of the Jew" gives the reasons for its existence very plainly. New York has an Italian settlement, yes, two of them, and also French, Bohemian, and Syrian settlements,

and for aimilar reasons.

At Tuesday night's meeting in East Broadway, Mr. Barondess spoke of the insufficiency of parks on the East Side, but this is a subject which has received much attention of iste years, with the result that there are new parks at the old Five Points, Essex and East Broad-

way, Jackson and South, and at Houston and Pitt streets. Dr. Fishberg asserted that the Italian quarter (Elizabeth and Mulberry streets) is more densely populated than the Jewish Ghetto. It looks even more so, and possibly the same may be said of the Bohemian quarter up in the Seventies and of other tenement districts. It is not surprising that the poor live together in so great numbers and in such a limited space, though the more affluent may ask in horror, "How can they live so?" It is a matter space, though the more analysis apace, though the horror, "How can they live so?" It is a matter of necessity, not of choice. The city, through strict sanitary and tenement laws, is doing all that is possible to compet tenements to have certain comforts and certain amounts of air and light; but, really, the city laws can no more limit the number of persons that may live in one room or in a series of rooms than it can prescribe what they may eat or drink. On reflection, Mr. Sulzberger's suggestion, "Move on," appears of little value. Many stay in this so-called Ghetto because business interests demand it, many because means on net permit removal; yet as soon as business or means permit, the resident of Hester or Ludlow street is only too happy to remove to some better neighborhood, and he establishes himself in other cities or parts of the country whenever there is opportunity. All in all, the causes of the concentration of Jews in cities are the same as those affecting other races.

Jews in cities are the same as those affecting other races.

Mr. Blaustein's speech was the most relevant and interesting. Undoubtedly, some aversion for the Russian Jew is entertained by the German Jew, and probably it is recinrocated, but in America this feeling will ultimately be leasened and removed. Let the German Jew remember that the rock of his faith is the Ten Commandments, as given through Moses; that to these this able law-giver and subsequent wise Jewish leaders added, probably because of existent necessity, further laws of det, hygiene, and family life. In course of ages, also, national Jewish historical events and even traditions were made part of the Jewish faith. With the dispersion of the Jewish nation, there is time followed a change or laxity in observance of laws of diet, &c., caused mainly by local influences of contact and long residence with the precise into whose countries they immi-

followed a change or laxity in observance of laws of dist, &c., caused mainly by local influences of contact and long residence with the peoples into whose countries they immigrated, the extent of such changes being dependent on the extent of liberty and of privileges granted them therein. When persecuted and restricted, changes were slight and slow to evolve. There is nothing surprising in this, for, doubtless, the Pflgrim Fathers were somewhat more strenuous Christians than are their present Back-Bay descendants. Of course, it is unreasonable for the German Jew to dislike the Russian Jew simply because he has not been broadened as the German has been, and for the Russian to have a prejudice against the German because he has, and equally wrong that B dislikes A because A received benefits the other seeks for himself.

Ignorance of the English language handicaps all immigrants to the United States, save those from Great Britain or the British colonies, but education overcomes it, in the young more especially. The existence of Jewish newspapers has parallels in German, French, Italian, Bohemian, and papers of other nationalities, read by immigrants from such lands, many of whom, though able to understand and speak English fairly well, are still unable to overcome the inbred custom of their youth—of reading the language of the land of their birth.

There really seems to be no grave Jewish problem, due to the continued influx of the Russian Jew, save those of education and of provision for the poor and needy (of whom unfortunately there are many). True, he arrives here with strange ideas and customs, but all these will in time disappear under the influence of absolute freedom of thought, speech, and action. While no means of self-support can be reserved for him any more than for any one else, immigrant or native, yet with every field and every line of employment here open to him that he is qualified to fill, he will manage to "butt is "somewhere and somehow. The United States will solve the problem of the Russian

NEW YORK, April 23. The Governor's Junket.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Govern or Odell has gone and done it, signed the bill APPEL 28.

Flinch Found-Boats Bridge To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Good heavens Your New York correspondent who asks this morn-ing what the dicheas "fillneh" is must be asteep. Over here in Brucklyn we've been playing it for

three months.

It's a card game with a specially prepared deck of 150 cards. Fascinating! The good Methodists in the Middle West have been immensely stirred up over the popularity of the game out there; the Michigan Christian Advocate, for example, took up the cudgels against the craze. Four people in our family play flinch the minute dinner is over every evening. Wake up, New York "A." Get into the game!

BROWLEY April 22.

BROOKLYN, April 23.

The Automobilist Over the Batley Bill. And will it come to this at last?
Are sporting days no more?
Must drivers soon refuse to pass The snail that goes before? Farewell thou fleeting country trips Lawmakers now declare

> What will the lesure folks now do To quicken stagmant blood, Unless we have an carthquake, or Another old-time flood? How can they be content to drive Their autos, oh so slow!-For twenty miles per hour, and No faster, must they go.

A thrilling sport for any man-Made one forget his pains: But now, alas, no more may we Zip through the country lanes So, get the blooded racer out And try his speed once more

GOV. ODELL, NEW YORK CITY'S

He's the Cheese to Beat Tammany Next

Fall According to One of His Organs. From the Newburgh News.

Recent developments very clearly indicate that Governor Odell has taken up the task of reorganizing the Republican party in Greater New York. It will be the hope of every loyal Republican that he will not cease his efforts until the organization is given a alls efforts until the organization is given a thorough overhauling, even if the process should cause Senator Platt and the members of his cabinet divers pangs of pain. Until some of the discredited men who have become leaders of the party in Gotham are driven out, and capable, trustworthy menmen whom the people can trust and in whom they can place confidence—are substituted, Republicanism will suitain crushing defeat. Republicanism will sustain crushing defeat in the greater city and Tammany Hall will secure a firmer grip than ever. With a Republican organization in control next fall similar to the one that permitted the Democrats to carry the city by an immense majority last November, the strongest fusion ticket that could be nominated would be certain to go down to sweeping defeat.

It is most fortunate that Governor Odell has taken hold of things. One of the strong-

est and most resourceful political generals in the country, his mere interest in a cause inspires the rank and file; and when to interest are added his personal effort and guidance, the possibility of victory emerges from the haze of doubt and becomes as near a reality as anything could well be with the battle itself yet to be fought.

All the big Northern States like Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio have increased their Republican majorities over two years ago, while in New York the Republican majority has fallen 100,000. Why? Because of the incompetency, not to say treachery, of some of the men composing the Republican programment of the men composing the Republican programment. The flepublican party has a splendid organization and is in the hands of safe and able leaders. If the right kind of men were in control of the party below the Bronz, New York in the course of a few years would become one of the banner Republican States in the Union.

With the Tammanyites boasting that they will have a walkover in the municipal contest next fall, Governor Odell has appeared upon the scene, and they will have a factor to reckon with which they did not expect and which will speedily change their tune to one of doubt and apprehension. A strong man has been put at the head of the Police Department. John McCullasch has been retired, and a bright, energetic young man from District Attorney Jerome's office has been given the supervision of the election bureau. The next step will be, possibly, a new chair man of the New York County Republican Committee, and the sconer the batter.

With this accomplished and with a general shake-up among the district leaders, Mayor Low will have more than a fighting chance for residenting. Furthermore, President Rocevelt will have assurance that his native State will stand by him in the Presidential context next year. Governor Cdell is the man to redeem Greater New York to the Republicans. He is the only man who can do it, and be will do it. est and most resourceful political generals in the country, his mere interest in a cause

When Governor Odell was made chairman of the Executive Committee of the Repub lican State Committee he found the New York Republican organization in fine shape. When he became chairman of the Republican State Committee he spoke in fair words of the New York Republican county machinery. Governor Odell was then on pleasant terms with all of the Republican leaders of the borough, and it was not until last fall that he thought anything was askew down this way in Republican machine circles. The Governor in his speech at the Republican Club shortly after last election day criticised the Republican machinists below the Bronz for the small vote in his favor, forgetting that he had attacked every interest in the State during his first term as Governor except the farmers. Every interest that had a dollar in the bank or a dime in the sock was threatened by Mr. Odell's first administration as Governor. And, then, too, during the campaign it came about that the Republican Governor of the State of New York-it didn't make any difference whether he was

a Democratio Governor or a Republican Governor, he was the Chief Executive of the State and of all of the people in the State-stood before the voters as a man who was connected with commercial enterprises and who depended upon legisla-tion to aid himself and his friends. When McKinley carried the State of New York and Odell carried it for Governor in the same year by 111,126, Governor Odell, because of the exposure of his connection with Matthews & Co. during the campaign of 1902 merely scraped in as the reëlected Republican candidate for Governor by a plurality of 8,803; and it is well known in Republican and Democratic circles that this was a fluke, and that even Coler would have been elected except for the treachery of the Clinton, Rensselaer and Albany Democrats to Hill's candidate and the objection of conservative Democrats to Hill's "Stateownership" coal plank. It is known that Governor Odell within

the last year or two has attempted to thwart Democratic criticism by purchasing, either himself or through his friends, several Democratic newspapers, and the Newburgh News article, it was said vesterday. is an exemplification of the Governor's policy. Governor Odell in the interest of business enterprises within the last few years has not scrupled to visit the Democratic Club in Fifth avenue, where Uncle Ice Box and Deacon Ice King and Nephew Ice Trust and Cousin Ice Block were cheek by jowl with Governor Odell; and neither have people forgotten the Governor's in-sistence that Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes should do everything agreeable and possible for Governor Odell's steamboat Ice Pier Company in New York city; and so, of course, the article in the Newburgh News telling how Governor Odell is to revamp the New York Republican County Committee and bring it to its knees and command obedience is not altogether

an uninteresting political suggestion. In the estimation of Republican machinists in this city who do not like Mayor Low, Governor Odell will be more responsible than any Republican in the State of New York if his old friends in Tammany Hall swing the gonfalon of victory on next election day.

A Third Lincoln Pallbearer. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: In the inclosed clipping, which was taken from last Sunday's Sun, the statement is made that of the palibearers who carried the body of President Lincoln to the grave only two remain alive, these being Henry G. Worthington, now living in Washington, and former Representative Coffruth of Bedford, Pa.

The Hon, John Conness is now living in River

The Hon. John Conness is now living in River street, Mattapan, near Boston. While he has van-ished from public life, he is very well known to Boston, and may be seen almost daily in its stree

He is in vigorous health and well able to take care of himself in a political discussion. I am sure he would resent being placed with the slient majority, and therefore correct your stateoping it may be of interest to some of the

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 22.

Non-Treating. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Like most re-form schemes, Great Oak Joe Johnson's "No-Treating Tavera Company" is based on theory. Does he propose to be a law unto himself in the liquor business?

E. R. Wagram. NEW YORK, April 24.

In Scribner's Magazine for May Gen. John B Gordon, of the late Confederate Army, begins his reminiscences of the civil war in an interesting way, that will make the later chapters anxiously expected: Frank Weltenkampi writes of "Painter-Lithography in the United States;" Brander Mat-thews tells of Robert Houdin's "Strangest Feat of Modern Magic;" Capt. Mahan, U. S. N., describes the workings of the Navy Department, and Ed-mund R. Spearman writes of the Sorbonne. John Fox's serial, "The Little Shepayrd of Kingdom " is continued; and there are short stories and timely articles on varied subjects that make